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Self written
notes

(For Proving Authority of NTC A)

1. The wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended in year 2006, and a separate chapter (Chapter IV B) has been provided, which interracial, provides for constituting The National Tiger Conservation authority (NTCA), it's powers and functions, reporting requirements, preparation of Tiger Conservation Plan, explanation regarding the core or critical tiger habitat and the buffer of a tiger reserve. The said amendments came in to force with effect from 4th of september 2006. The above statutory provisions have been incorporated to strengthen tiger conservation in the country Guide lives are issued by NTCA time to time on scientific and technical basis which are to be followed by state. These protocols/ guidelines aim to ensure that all statutory procedures required for the effective implementation of the tiger conservation related programmes and protection of tiger and their habitat. Conservator of forest and field director, Ranthombhore Tiger Reserve Vide letter no. 1363 dated 11.05.2015 formed a committee to in the look matter of human killing on 08.05.2015 with reference to NTCA guideline issued vide litter No. F 15-12/2007- NTCA dated 8th December, 2007 which was no more in practice. NTCA on 30.01.2013 had issued detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to all CWLW'S and FD's of tiger reserves provides for formation of committee immediately for technical

guidance and monitoring on day to day basis in point 8(a) Which comprise of –

- i. A nominee of CWLW
- ii. A nominee of NTCA
- iii. A veterinarian
- iv. Local NGO representative
- v. A representative of Local Pan Chayat
- vi. Field directive/ PA Manager/ DFO 1/ C- Chairman

The committee constituted by CF & FD, RTR on 11.05.2015 had neither CWLW representative, nor NTCA representative. No Panchayat representative was included in the committee. To examine the deformity in canines (dental) or inability of the animal due to weakness/ disease or any deformity in the body of tiger ever the Veteri harian was not included in the committee.

The committee constituted by CF & FD on 11.05.2015 was not as per The SOP and did not have adequate technical skill to properly assess the condition of wild animal.

The NTCA SOP 8(c) calls for camera trapping to identify the tiger 8(d) collect recent cattle/ livestock depredation or human injury/ fatal encounter data if any 8(e), setting up traps with lure to trap the animal etc. which were not at all followed.

6(a) The Tiger reserve management with malafide intention under the pressure of tourism lobby decided to shift T24 Tiger from Ranthombhore TR to Sajjangarh Biological Park Udaipur without information to NTCA and without following standard operating procedure (SOP) guidelines prescribed by NTCA as per statutory provisions of WLFA 1972.

According to Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve Management the first human kill by T24 Tiger has been falsely reported on 3rd July 2010. Shri Ghamandi Saini was killed by wild animal on 03.07.2010 whose identity has never been clear. Deputy Conservator of Forest & Dy. Field Director, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve in his letter no. 9040-42 Dated 04.07.2010 has clearly stated in his factual report to CWLW Rajasthan that the area where incident took place has movement of tiger and panthers and thick growth of tree and bushes. The individual tiger/ panther in the incident was never identified. Moreover the incident was a chance encounter during the early morning before sunrise. So the incident of human killing on 03.07.2010 can not be related to T24 tiger arbitrarily.

The incident of man eating on 09.03.2012 by wild animal took place in Mirza Ghati forest area again during night time. The human body was partly eaten at hips, neck and back portion. The ground showed that some animal had pounced on this person whose identity was not clear. There were pugmarks of male Tiger at a distance of 1 Km which cannot be linked with this incident without evidence. The dead body in the forest area can be eaten by Panther,

hyena, Jackal, mongoose apart from tiger. None of the fact finding report after this incident reveals that incident was done by T24 male tiger.

The incident of man eating on 25.10.2012 occurred when Ghisu Singh. Assistant Forester was walking on forest track in sonkatch forest area surrounded by thick bushes. He was supervising laborers who were engaged for forest road repair and cutting of bushes on the road. There was thick cover after rainy season and incidentally the tiger had attacked Ghisu Singh as mistaken identity. It was merely a chance encounter when tiger had attacked human being and killed him but not eaten up. The factual report sent by DCF & Dy FD, STR vide letter No. 13117 Dated 25.10.2012 to CWLW Rajasthan does not reveal identity of tiger who killed Shri Ghisu Singh.

The incident on 08.05.2015 took place when shri Rampal, a forest employee approached tiger on kill in thick bushes in Atal Sagar forest area. The incident took place when Shri Rampal's wife who had gone in the forest area for collecting fuel wood had seen tiger in bushes and reported Shri Rampal regarding presence of tiger in area. Shri Rampal along with 2-3 others had to the site where tiger was present. Leaving others Shri Rampal entered in to bushes in search of tiger and when he approached closer, The tiger caught hold of him and killed. This forest area was being used by tiger T-72 (Male) and T-24 (Male). the tiger ID was not properly established and the blame of human killing was put on T-24 Male tiger- however this was a case of chance encounter with any of the two tigers.

The above four incidents of human killing by wild animals are spread over a period of 5 years from 03.07.2010 to 08.05.2015. four human kills in five years. all at different places, with presence of tiger, panthers and other wild animals like hyena, Jakal mangoose who can predate/ eat human kill. In none of the human kills it was proved that it was killed by habituated man eater and were cases of chance encounters.

Ranthombhore Tiger Reserve has lot of human pressure. In the territory of T-24 male tiger hundreds of people regularly went for collection of fuel wood as the territory was close to Sawai Madhupur township. During Ganesh Mela days hundred Thousands of people every year walk through territory of T-24 during parikarma and on different trails leading to Sawaimadhupur city, Bodat, through Nalaghati, Sultanpur, Mirzaghati and Kundal forest areas. The T-24 Tiger never attacked any person. The Sawaimadhupur- Ganesh Temple road in forest area also formed part of T-24 Tiger for many years, on which hundreds of people walk every day but T-24 tiger never attacked any peroson.

Thousands of tourists/visitors had seen T-24 tiger sitting in bushes next to this road but never attacked any one. The T-24 Tiger was one of the most often sighted tigers by 80-100 gypsies/can ters every day who went for jungle safari out never any incident had occurred which T-24 tiger had chased or attacked any human being.

Point No. 3- to Para 6(c) के रूप में-

6C. Ranthombhore tiger reserve has been adopting method of camera trapping for estimation of tigers since your 2008. More than 100 camera trap available with the tiger reserve management which are used for monitoring individual tiger. The T-24 tiger was also being continuously monitored as part of protocol by tiger reserve management through camera traps. None of the reserves show that T-24 showed any abnormal behaviour. As per NTCA protocol, intensive monitoring of T-24 should have been done to prove that T-24 is threat to human life.

Point No. 5 - को Para 6(a) के रूप में

The NTCA SOP provides clearly to differentiate human kill due to "chance encounters" and "habitual man eaters". In case of T-24, The incident of human kill that occurred on 08.05.2015 was merely a chance encounter as shri Rampal approached tiger in thick bushes. The Nazari Naksha dated 08.05.2015 clearly indicate point C in bushes which is 15 meters inside the road.

6(e) In none of the referred human kills, the habituated man eating tiger has been proved thus all case are of chance encounter resulting into human kill/death. That Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve management suddenly in the disguise of incident of man eating on 08.05.2015, shifted T-24 male tiger without in forming and following SOP of NTCA under pressure of hotelier lobby to fulfill personal motives.

Add national Points

Hon'ble Supreme Court India in petition for special leave to appeal No. (s) 21339/2011 under dated 16.10.2012= NTCA

Vida letter No= No. 15-31/2012- NTCA dated 15.10.2012 issued guidelines for tiger conservation & tourism as provided under section 380(1) (c) of WLPA 1971.

In Para 02.02.2016 of above guideline-

To avoid the number of visitors and vehicles exceeding carrying capacity, Tiger reserve, managers shall establish an advance booking system to control tourist and vehicle numbers. Rules of booking shall be transparent and violators shall be penalized.

In Para 2.6- Contravention of any provisions of these guidelines or conditions laid there in by any person or organization shall be liable of an offence under section (2) of 3F-O WLFA 1972.

PCC & CWLW Rajasthan, Jaipur Vide letter No. F3 (10) Tourism in sanctuaries 1/Covlw/2011/17307 dated 24.06.2011 has issued order for regulating tourism in /National Park/ Tiger reserves.

In Para 2.2 The maximum limit for tourists in Ranthombhore Tiger Reserve per day has been fixed as 520 per trip. 30 seat can be allotted per trip on special days like Christmas, Diwal, Dusshra ect by a committee under chairmanship of FD.

As per Para 3.5.2 in Ranthombhore National park (RNP) permission has been granted for 20 vehicle (6 seiter) and 20 mini bus vehicle (16-20 Seiter) per trip.

But in violation of above orders, the Ranthombhore TR management from to period and to period (Annexvr) has allowed tours vehicles tourists for more then formatted carrying capacity.

NTCA Vide letter No. F.No. 15-1 (7) 2015-NTCA dated 18.08.2015 has closed filming and tourism extending 5 months in monsoon season for a minimum period of thee moths keeping in mind following factors.

- i. Breeding period of wild animals especially Tiger.
- ii. Condition of forest roads and repair there of
- iii. Safety of touris/visitors.

The period of closure for the said duration shall be decided by respective state based on local prevailing conditions.

In Ranthombhore Tiger reserve in violation of these order tourism is regularly being permitted in monsoon season since year 2012 to 2015 on local number 6 to 10 which fall in core zone or critical tiger habitat of RTR. This is being done to facilitate tourism lobby violating all rules and regulations.